

U.S. INTERVENTION IN SOUTH KOREA

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the record the attached article from yesterday's Wall Street Journal, as I believe it accurately depicts the problem that many nations face in attempting to resolve their difference once our government decides to insert itself into internal or regional matters in other parts of the world. Instead of hindering peace in the ways pointed out by this article, we can play a constructive role in the world. However, to do so will require a change of policy. By maintaining open trade and friendly diplomatic relations with all countries we could fulfill that role as a moral compass that our founders envisioned. Unfortunately, as this article shows, our current policy of intervention is having the exact opposite effect.

SOUTH KOREA FEARS BUSH TEAM IS  
HINDERING DETENTE WITH NORTH

(By Jay Solomon)

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA—Amid heightened tension between the U.S. and China over the downing of an American spy plane, frustration is mounting inside President Kim Dae Jung's government that President Bush's Asia policies are undercutting ties between North and South Korea.

President Kim has made his peace initiative toward reclusive North Korea—with whom the South remains technically at war—a cornerstone of his administration. Mr. Bush's advisers say they are still reviewing the merits of engaging the communist North, but a number of Mr. Kim's aides fear time is running out since his term ends next year.

Fueling this unease among some in Mr. Kim's government is their belief that the Bush administration views peace on the Korean Peninsula as working against its principal security interests. Central to this is Mr. Bush's plans to build a national missile-defense shield, for which North Korea's missile program is a primary justification. U.S. military and intelligence officials have played up in recent weeks both the military and nuclear threats posed by North Korea's military, re-emphasizing the Pentagon's need to maintain 37,000 troops in South Korea.

Now, the U.S.-China standoff over an American surveillance plane that landed on China's Hainan island is fanning fears that a renewed Cold War will grip North Asia. "The U.S.'s dependence upon a Cold War strategy . . . is causing the detente mood (on the Korean Peninsula) to collapse," says Jang Sung Min, a legislator with the Millennium Democratic Party and an aide to Mr. Kim. He fears the U.S.'s pursuit of missile defense will exacerbate this tension by leading to a renewed arms race between regional powers China, Japan and Russia.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry, while officially maintaining that it is too early to judge Mr. Bush's policy vis-a-vis North Korea, also is expressing skittishness toward Washington's intentions. Spokesman Kim Euy Taek says the ministry hopes "the Bush administration will rethink its skepticism" toward North Korea after completing its review of the Clinton team's policies toward Pyongyang.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

For its part, the Bush administration doesn't accept the premise that its actions are undermining Seoul's peace initiative. "We continue to strongly support President Kim's policy of engagement with North Korea," a State Department spokesman in Washington says. "We share a common concern about the nature and level of the military threat from North Korea, and we continue to discuss ways to deal with that."

Just three months ago, expectations were high that a peace pact could be signed between allies South Korea and the U.S. and North Korea. Then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright had held an unprecedented meeting with North Korea's supreme leader, Kim Jong II, after the North sent a senior envoy to Washington. President Clinton was seriously considering a deal in January where North Korea would scrap some weapons programs in exchange for financial aid.

Kim Dae Jung's government followed up by scheduling a March summit with Mr. Bush in Washington in hopes of picking up where Mr. Clinton left off. Instead Mr. Bush voiced "skepticism" toward Kim Jong II's intentions and placed all talks with North Korea on hold pending the Clinton-policy review.

This rebuke has fueled a marked deterioration in North-South relations. Last month, Pyongyang halted peace talks with the South, a sporting exchange has been cancelled, and Kim Jong II's proposed trip to South Korea during the first half of the year has been delayed to the second half—at the earliest.

Now, President Kim and his supporters are left hoping Mr. Bush's team will quickly wrap up their review of North Korea policy and sign on to new peace talks. If not, however, there is a helpless sense of what can actually be achieved without Washington's imprimatur. Hahn Hwa Kap, a senior member of President Kim's Millennium Democratic Party, says: "The longer this process takes, the longer it will take for North-South relations to improve."

TRIBUTE TO FORMER MICHIGAN  
STATE REPRESENTATIVE PAUL  
TESANOVICH

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to Paul Tesanovich, a former representative to the Michigan House of Representatives from the 110th Representative District, which is comprised of six counties—Gogebic, Ontonagon, Baraga, Iron, Houghton, and Keweenaw—in my congressional district.

Paul was first elected to the House in 1994, and he has just concluded his service in the Michigan House because of the Michigan term limits law. This law was enacted at the will of the voters of Michigan, but I have to confess that in this case I believe the law has turned a dedicated public servant out of office.

Mr. Speaker, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, where Paul and I are from, is an area rich in natural wealth and scenic beauty. It is also an area that, because of its sheer size, offers a wealth of diverse social and political issues. Because its population is sparse, however, its representation in Lansing is meager in numbers.

Spokesmen for this region, therefore, must stand taller and speak more eloquently than their downstate counterparts. Paul served on the important Appropriations Committee in the Michigan House, a position that allowed him an excellent platform to speak on behalf of his region.

Paul brought an essential understanding of the region with him when he went to Lansing. He knew that the part of the state he represented has a rich and diverse heritage. In fact, one community, Calumet, once was so vital and prosperous that it came within one vote of becoming the capital of Michigan.

Paul and I had the opportunity to work together on many major issues, perhaps the most important of which was trying to rebuild the region's economic vitality in the face of challenges like imports, which have devastated its copper mining industry.

In trying to address the problems of unemployment arising from the closing of the White Pine Mine and related economic fallout from that closing, Paul and I have shared the knowledge that we have great resources at hand in this part of Michigan, which will be at the heart of any development effort. These resources include the excellent quality of the area's workforce and the strength of its nationally-renowned engineering school, Michigan Technological University.

I wish Paul and his wife Julie and their three children the best in Paul's post-legislative career. He has my respect and friendship, and I will miss working with him.

COMMEMORATING ARMENIAN  
GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise with my colleagues in calling for the remembrance of the Armenian Genocide. I remain deeply concerned that the United States has not officially recognized this tragedy as a genocide, and believe it is time this nation acknowledges the truth.

That truth is told by those who were there. Many Armenians that saw the killing, saw the destruction and lived through the persecution, are now our neighbors and friends. For years, these brave individuals who lost their loved ones have told the painful story of their experience, yet it has often fallen on deaf ears. They have told of the day in 1915—April 24th—when Turkish officials arrested and exiled 200 Armenian political, intellectual and religious leaders. That terrible day started a campaign of terror that would last for eight years, resulting in the death of 1.5 million Armenians.

Today, despite all of our advances, we still see this kind of brutal ethnic cleansing in several places around the world. In Kosovo, an international military force had to be called in to end ethnic cleansing in that tiny province. And across Africa, in places like Sierra Leone and the Congo, entire groups of women, children and men have literally been wiped out in attempts to control land and resources. If we